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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

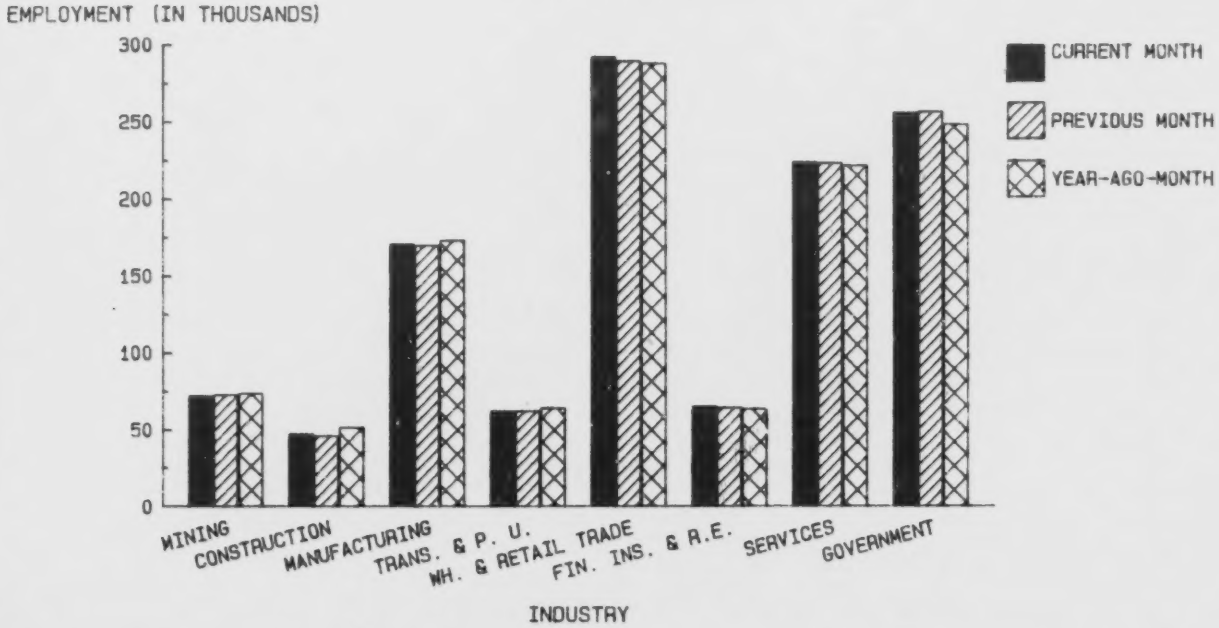
JUNE 1985
(May Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the place-of-residence series, reached 1,193,800 in May, up 14,400 from the previous month. This seasonal rise brought unemployment down to 105,600 from 109,000 and resulted in a 6.8 percent rate of joblessness compared to 7.0 percent in April. Year-ago comparisons showed a rise of 3,900 workers, while there were 2,800 fewer persons without employment. This May's 6.8 percent rate was only slightly below the 7.0 percent unemployed during the same month a year ago. In a healthy economy, the labor force will usually grow from 30,000 to 50,000 a year. The net over-the-year-increase of only 1,100 indicated a flat trend, with persons either leaving the State to seek opportunity elsewhere, withdrawing from the labor force due to discouragement, or taking early retirement. Nationally, employment rose 905,000 between April and May to a 106,880,000 total, while unemployment dropped 139,000 to 8,011,000 and the jobless rate dropped to 7.0 percent from 7.1 percent the preceding month.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
MAY, 1985



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WAGE AND SALARY JOBS INCREASE SEASONALLY

The number of wage and salary workers totaled 1,193,800 in May, up 4,900 from April's revised estimate. Five of eight major industries showed job increases, while three were down over the month. Wholesale-retail trade led with a 2,700 job gain over April. Construction added 1,200 to state payrolls, while finance-insurance-real estate gained 900 jobs. Manufacturing netted 800 additions, all in the durable goods-producing sector as nondurables' employment remained unchanged. Finally, on the upside, services increased by 700 over the month with gains in hotels and other lodging places and health services categories. Conversely, mining and government employment decreased by 800 and 500, respectively since April.

Year-ago comparisons showed 5,800 more wage and salary jobs this May than the corresponding 1985 month. This over-the-year gain resulted from an increase of 7,600 in government, two-thirds at the local level, plus increases of 4,300 in trade, 2,400 in service and 1,700 in finance-insurance-real estate. These gains were partially nullified by losses of 4,100 in construction, 2,400 in manufacturing, 2,000 in transportation public utilities and 1,700 in mining. Losses in manufacturing were mainly in the durable goods sector and were widely distributed among individual industries. The decrease in construction largely resulted from an excess inventory of existing structures. In the transportation-public utilities group, weakness ~~in~~ the trucking and warehousing sector accounted for 60 percent of the overall loss. Finally, employment in the oil industry continued to reflect the drop in demand for petroleum products.

HOURS & EARNINGS

Oklahoma production workers employed in manufacturing plants averaged 41.7 hours of work per week in May and earned $9.72 hourly or $405.32 weekly. This represents a $6.83 decrease in weekly earnings from April when workers in manufacturing had a 41.8 hour workweek at $9.86 per hour. Year-ago comparisons showed a slightly longer workweek this May than last year. Also, hourly earnings edged up 17 cents. Consequently, all manufacturing workers, on average, gained $10.90 in weekly pay or 2.8 percent over the past 12 months.

Those manufacturing employees employed in durable goods-producing plants in the State averaged $7.57 less in weekly earnings in May compared to April. This results from a decline in their workweek to 42.5 from 42.7 hours and a decrease of 13 cents in hourly wage rates. Within this sector, six of the nine manufacturing industries surveyed experienced earnings declines. Overall compared to a year earlier, durables workers earned 3.0 percent more on average.

Nondurable goods workers also sustained a loss in earnings over the April-May period as their workweek held steady, but hourly wage rates dropped 17 cents. Within this sector, four of the six industries showed increased pay in May from April. Over the year, nondurables worker's earnings averaged 2.0 percent more than the corresponding 1985 month.

Hours and earnings are also surveyed for the five nonmanufacturing industries as shown on the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication. During May, those employed in oil and gas extraction, construction and wholesale trade averaged lower earnings, while public utilities workers' pay increased and retail trade employees (excluding those employed in eating and drinking establishments) received the same wages over the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's total insured unemployment increased over the month to 27,098 for the week which ended May 25, 1985. This was slightly more than the 26,871 reported the preceding month, but much higher (5,590) than the 21,508 reported for the comparable week of May 19, 1984, a year ago.

Unemployment among the May insured jobless increased over the month in the 15-weeks-or-more duration category, while it decreased in the shorter duration periods. During the week ending May 25, 8,654 (32 percent) of the insured unemployed were reported to be claimants for a period of less than 5 weeks compared to 9,035 (34 percent) the previous month. The year-ago May number in this category was 8,165 (38 percent). The most recent claims for the duration category of 5-14 weeks numbered 10,815 (40 percent), an over-the-month decline from 11,376 (42 percent) and somewhat more, proportionately, than the year-ago figure of 8,297 (39 percent) in this category. In the 15-weeks-and-over category, however, the most recent count suggests the persistence of some unemployment, as 7,629 (28 percent) were in this category during May, an increase over the month since the April count of 6,460 (24 percent) and more than the year-ago total of 5,046 (23 percent).

The industrial origins of the insured unemployment indicated that the same four sectors that comprised more than two-thirds of claims filed a month and a year ago remained the same, though some proportion of each varied monthly. Manufacturing accounted for 6,049 (22.3 percent); services, 4,947 (18.3 percent); contract construction, 4,775 (17.6 percent); wholesale and retail trade, 4,534 (16.7 percent); and mining, 3,291 (12.1 percent). Month-ago figures indicated that manufacturing was 5,745 (21.4 percent); construction, 4,950 (18.4 percent); services, 4,903 (18.3 percent); wholesale and retail trade, 4,701 (17.5 percent), and mining, 2,343 (10.9 percent). Generally, manufacturing unemployment remained, as a proportion of the total, the highest and least changed. Services, over the year, has shown a proportionate decline. And mining unemployment has notably increased its proportion of the total.

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates declined in 49 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in May compared with the previous month, while joblessness increased in 23 and remained unchanged in the remaining five counties. Statewide, unemployment declined in May, dropping to 6.8 percent from 7.0 percent in April. At the national level, the unemployment rate eased to 7.0 percent from 7.1 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 41 counties this May compared to the corresponding month a year ago. During this same 12 month period, 36 had higher rates while rates were unchanged in two. This May's State Rate of 6.8 percent was down slightly from the 7.0 percent of May 1984. Nationally, the 7.0 percent rate was down from 7.3 percent a year earlier.

Unemployment was lower in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa MSAs. The percent idled in the Oklahoma City Metro area was at 5.6 from 5.9 in April. Nevertheless, this latest rate exceeded the 5.4 rate of a year ago. Tulsa, on the other hand, showed improvement both over the month and from a year earlier as this May's rate dropped to 6.6 percent from 6.8 percent in April and 7.4 percent for May 1984.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	May 1985p	Apr 1985r	May 1984r	Apr 85 May 85	Apr 85 May 85	May 84 May 85
Total Labor Force †	1560.0	1549.0	1558.9	0.7	11.0	1.1
Unemployment	105.6	109.0	108.4	–3.1	–3.4	–2.8
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.0	7.0	----	----	----
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.8	7.2	7.0	----	----	----
Total Employment	1454.4	1440.0	1450.5	1.0	14.4	3.9
Agriculture	54.9	49.9	55.4	10.0	5.0	–0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.9	176.1	186.2	–0.7	–1.2	–11.3
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.8	0.0	–100.0	–0.8	0.0
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1193.8	1188.9	1188.0	0.4	4.9	5.8
Manufacturing	171.2	170.4	173.6	0.5	0.8	–2.4
Durable Goods	107.0	106.2	108.8	0.8	0.8	–1.8
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	2.4	3.6	41.7	1.0	–0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.1	0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	17.1	17.4	17.4	–1.7	–0.3	–0.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	9.0	9.1	9.2	–1.1	–0.1	–0.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.9	35.9	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Construction & Related Mach	13.7	13.8	13.5	–0.7	–0.1	0.2
Oil Field Machinery	8.5	8.7	9.1	–2.3	–0.2	–0.6
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	6.8	6.3	1.5	0.1	0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.4	11.6	11.8	–1.7	–0.2	–0.4
Transportation Equipment	18.3	18.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	–1.3
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.7	11.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	–0.1
Aircraft & Parts	6.0	6.1	7.3	–1.6	–0.1	–1.3
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	64.2	64.2	64.8	0.0	0.0	–0.6
Food & Kindred Products	14.5	14.3	14.6	1.4	0.2	–0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.5	8.1	8.7	–7.4	–0.6	–1.2
Petroleum Refining	7.0	7.6	8.1	–7.9	–0.6	–1.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.9	11.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	72.7	73.5	74.4	–1.1	–0.8	–1.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	69.8	70.6	71.4	–1.1	–0.8	–1.6
Construction	48.0	46.8	52.1	2.6	1.2	–4.1
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.4	10.2	10.9	2.0	0.2	–0.5
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.8	62.9	64.8	–0.2	–0.1	–2.0
Transportation	32.8	32.7	33.9	0.3	0.1	–1.1
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	–0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.6	16.6	17.8	0.0	0.0	–1.2
Communications & Electric, GA	30.0	30.2	30.9	–0.7	–0.2	–0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.6	289.9	288.3	0.9	2.7	4.3
Wholesale Trade	68.6	68.3	68.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
Retail Trade	224.0	221.6	220.2	1.1	2.4	3.8
General Merchandise Stores	29.9	29.4	29.1	1.7	0.5	0.8
Department Stores	12.8	12.6	12.5	1.6	0.2	0.3
Food Stores	37.8	38.4	38.2	–1.6	–0.6	–0.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.0	26.6	26.3	1.5	0.4	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.4	14.3	14.8	0.7	0.1	–0.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.9	65.0	64.2	1.4	0.9	1.7
Banking	21.7	21.6	22.0	0.5	0.1	–0.3
Insurance Carriers	9.5	9.3	9.3	2.2	0.2	0.2
Services	224.3	223.6	221.9	0.3	0.7	2.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.0	11.7	12.1	2.6	0.3	–0.1
Personal Services	11.7	11.8	11.4	–0.8	–0.1	0.3
Health Services	69.6	69.3	69.6	0.4	0.3	0.0
Hospitals	28.1	28.0	29.2	0.4	0.1	–1.1
Total Government	256.3	256.8	248.7	–0.2	–0.5	7.6
Federal Government	51.3	50.7	49.5	1.2	0.6	1.8
State and Local Government	205.0	206.1	199.2	–0.5	–1.1	5.8
State Government	70.4	72.6	69.7	–3.0	–2.2	0.7
Local Government	134.6	133.5	129.5	0.8	1.1	5.1

† Based on place-of-residence concept.

** These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
MAY 1985

	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY GROUP	May 1985P	Apr 1985R	May 1984R	May 1985P	Apr 1985R	May 1984R	May 1985P	Apr 1985R	May 1984R
MANUFACTURING	$405.32	$412.15	$394.42	41.7	41.8	41.3	$9.72	$9.86	$9.55
DURABLE GOODS	428.40	435.97	415.81	42.5	42.7	42.3	10.08	10.21	9.83
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	444.57	436.60	435.74	43.5	43.1	43.1	10.22	10.13	10.11
PRIMARY METALS	392.37	418.18	389.05	42.1	43.2	42.8	9.32	9.68	9.09
FABRICATED METALS	392.64	392.85	391.95	40.9	40.5	42.1	9.60	9.70	9.31
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	372.71	393.74	396.68	40.6	41.1	42.2	9.18	9.58	9.40
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	426.55	421.80	405.42	44.9	44.4	43.5	9.50	9.50	9.32
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	447.45	451.97	434.73	42.9	43.5	43.3	10.43	10.39	10.04
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	395.57	400.57	387.99	40.2	41.0	41.9	9.84	9.77	9.26
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	529.96	572.43	512.45	41.5	43.3	40.8	12.77	13.22	12.56
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	420.88	397.00	414.12	43.3	42.1	43.5	9.72	9.43	9.52
NONDURABLE GOODS	363.41	370.24	356.29	40.2	40.2	39.5	9.04	9.21	9.02
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	319.19	319.16	306.03	40.2	40.4	39.9	7.94	7.90	7.67
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	183.11	179.64	174.11	37.6	36.0	36.5	4.87	4.99	4.77
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	418.20	462.38	397.03	42.5	45.6	41.1	9.84	10.14	9.66
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	392.51	390.46	365.24	41.1	40.8	39.7	9.55	9.57	9.20
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	412.93	406.55	393.02	41.5	41.4	39.9	9.95	9.82	9.85
PETROLEUM REFINING	531.45	582.34	506.76	40.6	42.6	41.0	13.09	13.67	12.36
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	464.15	470.81	439.74	43.5	44.5	42.0	10.67	10.58	10.47
CONSTRUCTION	406.20	415.52	436.59	36.3	37.2	38.5	11.19	11.17	11.34
PUBLIC UTILITIES	506.82	489.46	464.71	42.2	41.2	40.8	12.01	11.88	11.39
WHOLESALE TRADE	354.90	360.11	358.43	39.0	39.1	40.5	9.10	9.21	8.85
RETAIL TRADE*	194.06	194.06	196.85	31.0	31.1	32.7	6.26	6.24	6.02

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 124,800 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.**
P - Preliminary *R - Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*
Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MAY 1985

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAY 85	APR 85	MAY 84
	U.S.	106,880,000	8,011,000	114,891,000	7.0	7.1	7.2
	OKLAHOMA	1,454,400	105,600	1,560,000	6.8	7.0	7.0
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	8,570	670	9,240	7.3	7.8	8.5
2	ALFALFA	3,400	120	3,520	3.4	4.1	3.7
3	ATOKA	4,910	590	5,500	10.7	11.5	10.8
4	BEAVER	3,440	130	3,570	3.6	3.1	2.6
5	BECKHAM	9,190	780	9,970	7.8	8.7	11.2
6	BLAINE	5,590	450	6,040	7.5	7.5	6.2
7	BRYAN	13,640	1,330	14,970	8.9	8.5	7.7
8	CADDO	13,230	1,470	14,700	10.0	9.0	8.6
9	CANADIAN	32,650	1,725	34,375	5.0	5.5	4.8
10	CARTER	20,925	1,500	22,425	6.7	6.8	7.7
11	CHEROKEE	14,840	1,160	16,000	7.3	8.9	9.0
12	CHOCTAW	5,070	750	5,820	12.9	13.1	11.8
13	CIMARRON	1,630	100	1,730	5.8	4.7	4.3
14	CLEVELAND	74,900	3,775	78,675	4.8	5.1	4.7
15	COAL	1,950	260	2,210	11.8	13.2	16.5
16	COMANCHE	40,075	2,000	42,075	4.8	5.0	5.3
17	COTTON	2,450	120	2,570	4.7	5.3	5.1
18	CRAIG	7,960	500	8,460	5.9	7.0	5.8
19	CREEK	30,500	2,475	32,975	7.5	8.0	8.3
20	CUSTER	14,540	850	15,390	5.5	5.3	6.1
21	DELAWARE	10,890	870	11,760	7.4	8.3	7.4
22	DEWEY	3,270	230	3,500	6.6	7.2	6.3

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAY 85	APR 85	MAY 84
23 ELLIS	2,820	210	3,030	6.9	7.2	6.4
24 GARFIELD	28,875	2,100	30,975	6.8	6.8	6.3
25 GARVIN	11,640	870	12,510	7.0	7.3	7.2
26 GRADY	19,470	1,730	21,200	8.2	8.7	7.9
27 GRANT	2,840	130	2,970	4.4	4.1	4.3
28 GREER	3,060	170	3,230	5.3	5.1	6.3
29 HARMON	1,910	150	2,060	7.3	6.9	5.5
30 HARPER	1,740	140	1,880	7.4	6.9	6.3
31 HASKELL	4,580	750	5,330	14.1	12.7	12.3
32 HUGHES	4,810	810	5,620	14.4	14.5	14.6
33 JACKSON	10,900	800	11,700	6.8	7.8	6.2
34 JEFFERSON	3,690	280	3,970	7.1	6.1	8.1
35 JOHNSTON	4,130	330	4,460	7.4	7.8	7.6
36 KAY	24,050	1,775	25,825	6.9	7.1	6.9
37 KINGFISHER	7,730	400	8,130	4.9	4.8	5.0
38 KIOWA	5,550	410	5,960	6.9	6.7	7.0
39 LATIMER	3,280	680	3,960	17.2	16.1	13.2
40 LEFLORE	12,170	1,800	13,970	12.9	13.3	12.2
41 LINCOLN	10,400	1,250	11,650	10.7	10.9	8.9
42 LOGAN	14,770	730	15,500	4.7	5.3	5.5
43 LOVE	2,400	250	2,650	9.4	10.2	8.6
44 MCCLAIN	11,290	670	11,960	5.6	5.4	4.5
45 MCCURTAIN	13,580	1,560	15,140	10.3	11.1	10.0
46 MCINTOSH	6,110	590	6,700	8.8	9.6	10.9
47 MAJOR	3,900	300	4,200	7.1	7.6	5.1

	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAY 85	APR 85	MAY 84
48	MARSHALL	4,300	280	4,580	6.1	6.1	6.5
49	MAYES	15,570	1,480	17,050	8.7	11.1	10.4
50	MURRAY	5,530	470	6,000	7.8	7.7	8.2
51	MUSKOGEE	28,400	3,000	31,400	9.6	9.8	9.9
52	NOBLE	5,470	330	5,800	5.7	5.2	6.1
53	NOWATA	4,150	430	4,580	9.4	10.8	9.9
54	OKFUSKEE	4,070	490	4,560	10.7	10.7	12.0
55	OKLAHOMA	308,475	19,025	327,500	5.8	6.2	5.5
56	OKMULGEE	12,075	1,400	13,475	10.4	10.9	12.1
57	OSAGE	19,725	950	20,675	4.6	5.0	5.3
58	OTTAWA	12,600	1,300	13,900	9.4	9.5	9.2
59	PAWNEE	6,110	570	6,680	8.5	8.8	10.1
60	PAYNE	31,875	1,375	33,250	4.1	4.3	4.4
61	PITTSBURG	12,375	2,000	14,375	13.9	14.7	12.9
62	PONTOTOC	16,410	1,040	17,450	6.0	5.9	5.7
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,050	2,075	32,125	6.5	6.0	6.7
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,970	500	3,470	14.4	18.3	15.6
65	ROGER MILLS	2,480	130	2,610	5.0	6.5	7.5
66	ROGERS	24,250	1,890	26,140	7.2	7.5	7.8
67	SEMINOLE	11,150	1,300	12,450	10.4	10.0	10.0
68	SEQUOYAH	14,780	1,380	16,160	8.5	9.1	7.5
69	STEPHENS	20,130	1,450	21,580	6.7	7.0	7.3
70	TEXAS	8,260	370	8,630	4.3	4.0	3.7
71	TILLMAN	4,580	370	4,950	7.5	7.2	8.8
72	TULSA	237,900	17,200	255,100	6.7	6.8	7.6

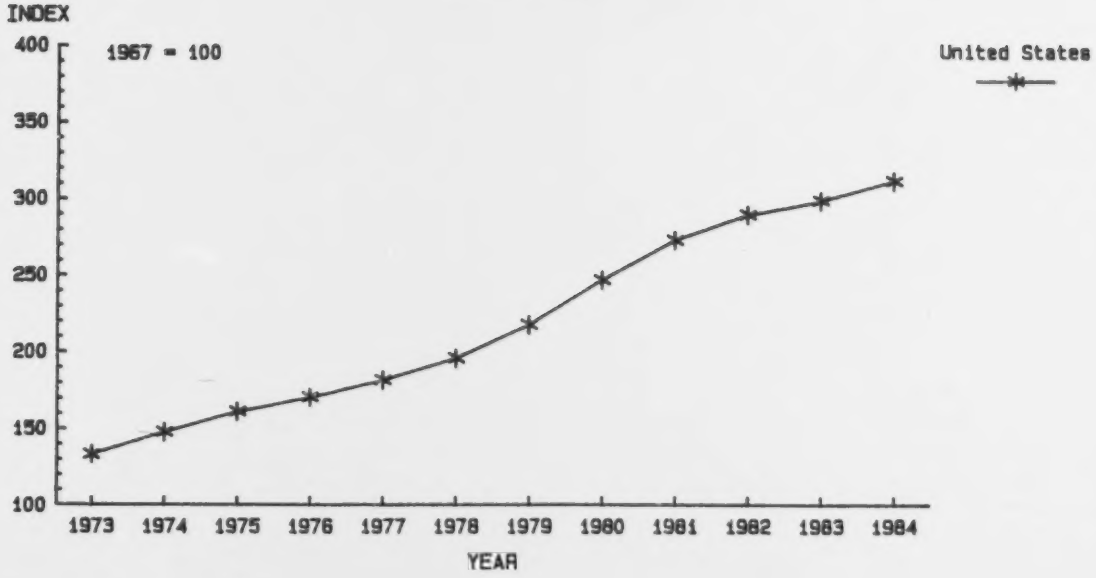
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAY 85	APR 85	MAY 84
73 WAGONER	21,760	1,150	22,910	5.0	5.4	5.5
74 WASHINGTON	24,670	1,220	25,890	4.7	4.3	4.6
75 WASHITA	7,040	530	7,570	7.0	7.0	7.9
76 WOODS	6,110	200	6,310	3.2	3.8	2.8
77 WOODWARD	11,920	980	12,900	7.6	7.8	7.7
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	472,100	28,000	500,100	5.6	5.9	5.4
TULSA MSA	334,100	23,700	357,800	6.6	6.8	7.4

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39,200	2,400	41,600	5.8
B. SOUTHWEST	54,700	3,800	58,500	6.5
C. NORTH CENTRAL	81,900	5,600	87,500	6.4
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	114,900	8,100	123,000	6.6
E. CENTRAL	366,400	21,800	388,200	5.6
F. TULSA	288,100	20,600	308,700	6.7
G. EAST CENTRAL	98,500	7,800	106,300	7.3
H. SOUTHERN	85,800	6,900	92,700	7.4
I. NORTHEAST	100,100	7,700	107,800	7.1
J. EASTERN	106,500	9,300	115,800	8.0
K. SOUTHEAST	54,000	8,000	62,000	12.9
L. CLEVELAND	64,400	3,400	67,800	5.0

**These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and include all 77 Counties.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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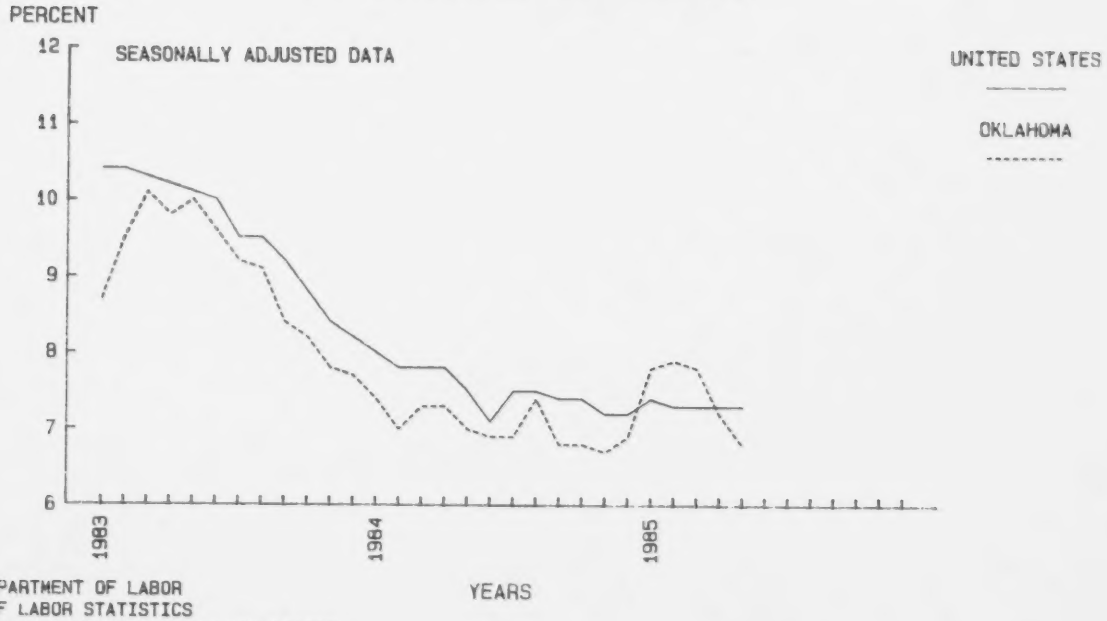
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL		MONTH			PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7		4.2	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7		4.1	0.3
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0		4.2	0.4
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5		4.2	0.5
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3		4.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3		4.0	0.0
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5		4.0	0.1

The Consumer price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices, call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983 UNADJ. U.S.	1983 UNADJ. OK	1983 ADJ. U.S.	1983 ADJ. OK	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.8	7.3	6.8	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9					JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9					JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4					AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U. S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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